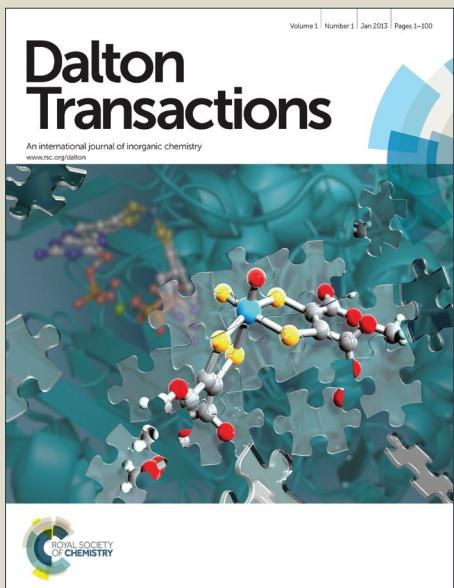


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High pressure synthesis of polar and non-polar cation-ordered polymorphs of Mn_2ScSbO_6

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Two new cation-ordered polymorphs of Mn_2ScSbO_6 have been synthesised at high-pressure. At 5.5 GPa and 1523 K Mn_2ScSbO_6 crystallizes in the Ni_3TeO_6 -type structure with polar $R\bar{3}$ space group and cell parameters $a = 5.3419 (5)$ Å and $c = 14.0603 (2)$ Å. Below $T_c = 42.0$ K it exhibits ferrimagnetic order with a net magnetization of $0.6 \mu_B$ arising from unusual site-selective Mn/Sc disorder and is thus a potential multiferroic material. A double perovskite phase obtained at 12 GPa and 1473 K crystallizes in the non-polar $P2_1/n$ monoclinic space group with cell parameters $a = 5.2909 (3)$ Å, $b = 5.4698 (3)$ Å, $c = 7.7349 (5)$ Å and $\beta = 90.165 (6)^\circ$. Magnetization and neutron diffraction experiments reveal antiferromagnetic order below $T_N = 22.3$ K with the spins lying in the ac plane.

I. INTRODUCTION:

Material properties are dependent upon atomic arrangement and the degree of order can be tailored by controlling the pressure-temperature conditions and bulk composition. At a given pressure P and temperature T , there are different possible atomic arrangements that correspond to local minima of free energy, the lowest-energy conformation being the thermodynamically-stable phase. However, high pressure and high temperature synthesis conditions (HPHT) may favour higher-energy minima, metastable phases, making them kinetically stable at ambient conditions and therefore recoverable.

Amongst transition metal oxides, HPHT helps to stabilize unusual oxidation states and environments that result in useful properties, *e.g.* the room temperature ferromagnetic metal CrO_2 .¹ Moreover, HPHT promotes interesting structural mechanisms. The ilmenite (IL) $FeTiO_3$, for example, crystallizes in the space group $R\bar{3}$ with Fe and Ti stacked into alternate layers along the c -axis.² It transforms into an unquenchable distorted perovskite (Pv) structure (space group $Pbnm$) at 16 GPa and converts back into a polar $LiNbO_3$ -type (LN, space group $R\bar{3}c$) with Fe and Ti cations being ordered in the same layers.^{3,4}

Moreover, ABO_3 oxides with Mn^{2+} on the A site are of fundamental interest due to the electronic and magnetic

phenomena that emerge from the coupling of spin, charge and orbital degrees of freedom. HPHT conditions are often needed to stabilize $MnBO_3$ materials, *e.g.* perovskite-type $MnVO_3$ with an incommensurate magnetic structure and metallic conductivity,⁵ and $LiNbO_3$ -type $MnTiO_3$ -II with a weak ferromagnetism through anisotropic exchange interactions.⁶ The use of HPHT on ordered quaternary systems ($AA'B_2O_6$ or $A_2BB'O_6$) is a relatively less explored area with only a few reports.^{7,8} Amongst these, $Mn_2FeB'O_6$ ($B' = Ta$ and Nb) with LN-type structure⁹ or ($B' = Mo$, W) with the Ni_3TeO_6 -type (NTO)^{10,11} order show polar and magnetic properties, while Mn_2BSbO_6 ($B = Fe$ and Cr) show polymorphism between the IL- and double perovskite-types (DPv) depending on whether they are synthesized at moderate (3-5 GPa) or higher pressures (5.5-8 GPa).^{12,13}

In this work, we present the order-disorder effects in the high pressure polymorphs of the Mn_2ScSbO_6 oxide. Mn and Sc cations are randomly distributed in a corundum-related type structure when this material is synthesized at ambient conditions and it shows no long-range magnetic ordering.¹⁴ The double perovskite (DPv) can be achieved with pressures higher than 10 GPa, but below 5.5 GPa, the polar NTO-structure is obtained. NTO- Mn_2ScSbO_6 shows an unusual ferrimagnetism due to partial substitution of non-magnetic Sc^{3+} at just one of the two Mn^{2+} sites, whereas DPv- Mn_2ScSbO_6 is antiferromagnetic. Combined X-ray and powder neutron diffraction refinements and electron micro-diffraction experiments confirm the non-centrosymmetry of the NTO- Mn_2ScSbO_6 polymorph allowing a structural polarization that is predicted to be $28.3 \mu C/cm^2$ at room temperature. These results demonstrate that cation ordering can be induced by high pressure synthesis providing access to new metastable

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phases with unusual properties including multiferroicity. We also show that site selective disorder provides an unusual way to induce ferrimagnetism.

II. EXPERIMENTAL SECTION:

$\text{Mn}_2\text{ScSbO}_6$ was previously synthesized at ambient pressure by Kosse *et al.*^{15,16} and subsequently studied by Ivanov *et al.*¹⁴ NPD studies showed a random distribution of Mn and Sc crystallizing in a corundum-related structure (*R*-3) with no long-range magnetic ordering. We prepared a sample at 1373 K and SF1 shows the Rietveld fit to the XRD pattern that agrees with a random cation distribution.

Both double perovskite and Ni_3TeO_6 -type polymorphs were synthesized under high pressure and high temperature conditions. The precursor powder, prepared from grinding stoichiometric amounts of Mn_2O_3 , Sc_2O_3 and Sb_2O_3 oxides, was treated at 12 GPa and 1473 K during 20 minutes in a Walker-type multianvil apparatus for the preparation of the perovskite phase. The application of 5.5 GPa and 1523 K during 35 minutes in a belt-type press led to the formation of the Ni_3TeO_6 polymorph. In both cases, the sample was quenched by rapid cooling and the pressure was progressively released down to ambient conditions.

The crystal structures were first characterized by Rietveld refinement of powder X-ray diffraction collected on a Phillips X'Pert Pro Alfa 1 diffractometer using $\text{Cu K}\alpha_1$ radiation, equipped with a Ge (111) monochromator and working in Bragg-Brentano geometry. The diffractograms were collected between 10 and 120 degrees with a step size of 0.017°.

For transmission electron microscopy (TEM) studies, samples were ground in n-butyl alcohol and ultrasonically dispersed. A few drops of the resulting suspension were deposited on a carbon-coated grid. The study of reciprocal space by selected area electron diffraction (SAED) and microdiffraction was carried out in a JEOL JEM2100 microscope operating at 200 kV with a double tilt ($\pm 42^\circ$) goniometer. High resolution transmission electron microscopy (HRTEM) and electron energy loss spectroscopy (EELS) experiments were performed with a JEOL JEM 3000F microscope operating at 300 kV (double tilt ($\pm 25^\circ$) point resolution 0.17 nm), fitted with an energy-dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (XEDS) microanalysis system (OXFORD INCA) and ENFINA spectrometer with an energy resolution of 1.3 eV.

Simulations of the HRTEM images were performed with the software MacTempas X¹⁷, using the refined structures from neutron diffraction data. The oxidation state of Mn in both materials was determined by EELS with the relation between the white-line intensity ratio (L_3/L_2) and the oxidation state.¹⁸

Neutron powder diffraction (NPD) patterns were collected at 300 K on the high resolution D2B diffractometer (Institut Laue-Langevin, Grenoble) between 0 and 160° with a step-width of 0.05°, using a neutron wavelength $\lambda = 1.594 \text{ \AA}$ and a standard He cryostat. The NTO polymorph was also cooled down to 4 K, where a long scan was measured in the same conditions. The evolution of the magnetic structures was studied using sequential patterns collected each degree from 3

K up to 55 K on the high intensity D1B instrument. Each pattern was measured in the angular range $0^\circ \leq 2\theta \leq 130^\circ$ with a step-width of 0.1° using $\lambda = 2.520 \text{ \AA}$. Long scans were also taken at 3 K.

The nuclear structures were refined from room temperature D2B data, using Rietveld analysis through the FullProf software package¹⁹ and considering a Thomson-Cox-Hastings function to optimize the shape of the peaks. The magnetic symmetry analysis of the low temperature D1B data was performed by means of the program Basireps²⁰.

Magnetic susceptibility measurements were performed on a Quantum Design XL-MPMS SQUID magnetometer under DC Zero-Field-Cooling (ZFC) and Field-Cooling (FC) conditions in the temperature range $2 \text{ K} < T < 300 \text{ K}$ under a magnetic field of 3 kOe. Magnetization dependence on the magnetic field strength was studied at 5, 20, 40 and 90 K for the perovskite polymorph up to 5 T and at 2, 20 and 40 K for the NTO-type oxide up to 7 T.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

A) NTO_ $\text{Mn}_2\text{ScSbO}_6$

- Structural characterization:

The lower pressure polymorph of $\text{Mn}_2\text{ScSbO}_6$ can be obtained at 5.5 GPa and 1523 K. Figure 1 (bottom) shows the XRD diffraction pattern of this material. It can be indexed in an hexagonal cell with $a = 5.34186(5) \text{ \AA}$ and $c = 14.0603(2) \text{ \AA}$ cell parameters. This cell is indicative of a corundum-type related structure, as observed in other $\text{Mn}_2\text{BB}'\text{O}_6$ oxides.⁹⁻¹³ The presence of the (003) and (101) reflections (inset Figure 1 - bottom), demonstrates the absence of a *c*-glide plane and therefore excludes the corundum- (*R*-3c) and LN-type (*R*3c) structures, suggesting an ilmenite-type ordering (*R*-3). Rietveld refinement was performed with the IL- $\text{Mn}_2\text{FeSbO}_6$ structure as starting model. The refinement converged to $R_{\text{wp}} = 11.3\%$ and $R_{\text{p}} = 6.24\%$ agreement factors.

However, NPD experiments on the same compound revealed no intensity for the (003) and (101) reflections (Figure 1-top) and the IL-type model obtained from XRD refinement showed a poor fit to the neutron data. The data can be fitted assuming a LN-type ordering (*R*3c) with $R_{\text{wp}} = 4.40\%$ and $R_{\text{p}} = 3.41\%$ agreement factors.

In order to clarify this situation, electron microscopy experiments were performed. SAED patterns exhibit the reflection conditions: $h\bar{k}\bar{l}$: $-h+k+l = 3n$, $h\bar{k}0$: $-h+k = 3n$, $000\bar{l}$: $l = 3n$, $h\bar{h}0$: $h = 3n$, $h\bar{h}0$: $h+l = 3n$ and the only feasible space groups are *R*-3 and *R*3 (Fig. 2a - 2c).

Figures. 2d and 2e show the microdiffraction of [2-1-10] zone axis. The no periodicity difference between the zero and first order Laue zones (ZOLZ and FOLZ) indicates the absence of a *c*-glide plane, in agreement with XRD. Moreover, the analysis of the whole pattern (WP) of the [2-1-10] and [01-10] zone axes (Fig. 2f) unequivocally distinguishes between *R*-3 (two-fold axis) and *R*3 (no symmetry).²¹

A model with *R*3 symmetry was then tested. In order to break the inversion centre of the IL-type model, we assume a complete ordering within the (00z)-layers between Mn1/Sc

and Mn₂/Sb; this cation arrangement is adopted in the Ni₃TeO₆-type structure with the polar *R*3 space group. NTO-type structure has also been observed in the related compounds Mn₂FeMoO₆ and Ni₂ScSbO₆.^{10,22} The refinement converged smoothly; Figure 1 shows the Rietveld refinements of the NPD (top) and XRD (bottom) data to the NTO-Mn₂ScSbO₆ model and Table I summarizes the structural details and agreement factors resulting from this combined refinement.

The final model clarifies the apparent contradiction between XRD and NPD results. The cation arrangement of the *R*3 NTO-type structure is illustrated in Figure 3 (left). (00z) layers alternate between Mn₁/Sc and Mn₂/Sb composition. For XRD, Sc (Z = 21) and Mn (Z = 25) look similar when compared with the consecutive layer of Mn and Sb (Z = 50). Therefore, IL-type ordering is apparent and (003) and (101) reflections are observable. On the other hand, the difference in neutron scattering lengths for Mn, Sc and Sb (-3.73, 12.29 and 5.57 fm respectively) breaks the apparent inversion centre, as (012) planes are alternatively constituted by Mn or by Sc/Sb, which makes the scattering distribution resemble that of a LN-type. For clarity, both IL- and LN-type orders are highlighted in Figure 3 (left) with black and red dashed lines respectively. In conclusion, the combination of SAED, NPD and XRD techniques unequivocally leads to the true NTO-type structure of this compound.

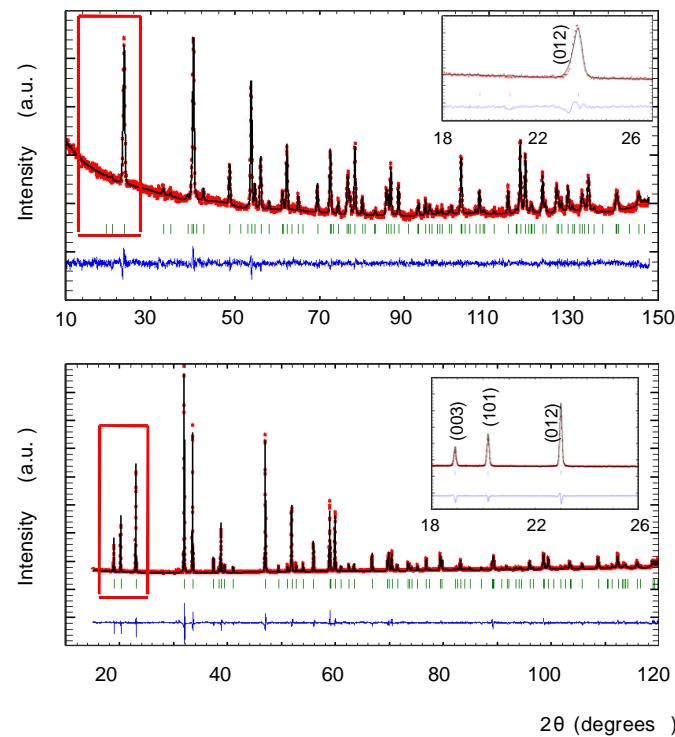


Figure 1. Rietveld refinements of the nuclear structure of NTO-Mn₂ScSbO₆ from room temperature NPD profile collected at D2B diffractometer (top) and XRD data (bottom). The insets show an enlargement of the low angle range identified with the red rectangles, where reflections (003) and (101) are observed in the XRD pattern although they are not seen in the NPD profile, as discussed in the text.

EELS analysis performed on several crystallites yields a +2 oxidation state for Mn (see Supplementary Figure SF2a^{10,22} SF2b^{10,22} structural HRTEM image along the [2-1-10] zone axis (SF2b) shows a well ordered material and the absence of extended defects.

The structure of NTO-Mn₂ScSbO₆ can be described as a corundum derivative with (00z) layers alternatively occupied by [Mn₁O₆]/[ScO₆] and [Mn₂O₆]/[SbO₆] edge sharing octahedra. The order is such that the polyhedra sharing faces along the *c* axis are always Mn₁ against Sb and Sc against Mn₂ (see Figure 3 left). All site occupancies were tested by allowing cation exchange among the different sites, but the only significant result was found between Sc and Mn₂ positions and the final refinement converged to a value of 12.3 (2) % of anti-site mixing. The insertion of this small amount of Sc³⁺ in the Mn₂ site decreases its octahedral distortion from the 5.5*10⁻³ observed for Mn₁ down to 1.7*10⁻³, while the observed $\Delta[\text{ScO}_6]$ value remains 1.1×10^{-4} as that observed for [SbO₆].

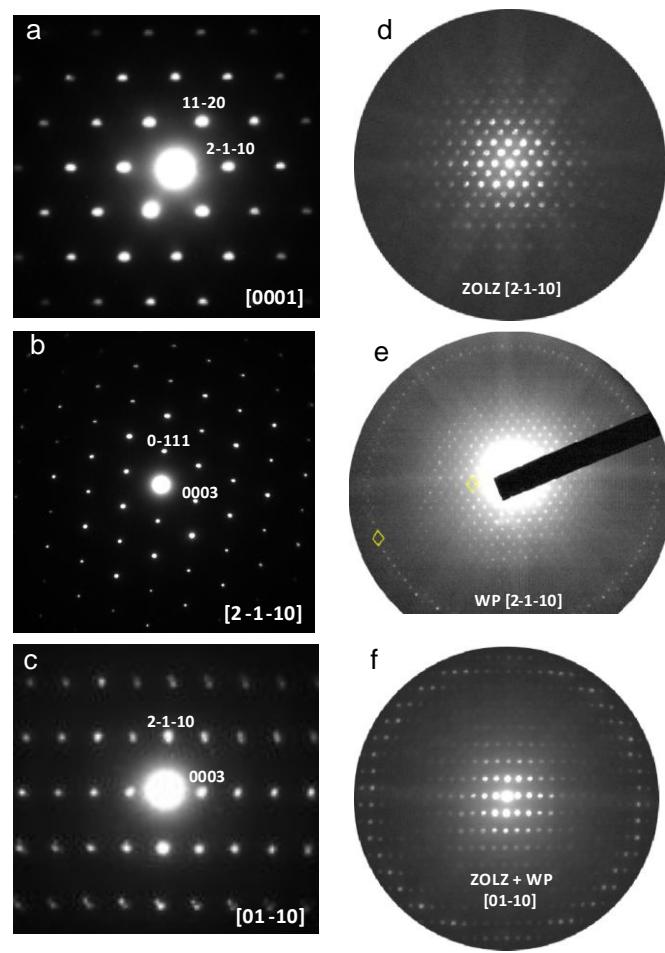


Figure 2. SAED patterns for NTO-Mn₂ScSbO₆ along [0001], [2-1-10] and [01-10] zone axis (a - c, respectively) and microdiffraction patterns (d - f) along [2-1-10] and [01-10] zone axis.

The displacement of the different cations from their ideal sites in reference to the oxygen octahedra are labeled in Figure 3(left). Mn cations show larger displacements in comparison with the d^0 Sc or d^{10} Sb, and in accordance with the greater distortion found for their polyhedra (see Table I).

The theoretical value of polarization along the z axis has been calculated from $P = \sum q_j u_j^z$, where q_j stands for the charge

over a generic j ion and u_j^z for its displacement along the z axis, resulting in $P_{\text{expected}} = 28.3 \mu\text{C}/\text{cm}^2$. This estimate neglects the effects of Mn/Sc disorder. Attempts were performed to measure the experimental polarization, using a modified Sawyer-Tower circuit.²³ Due to the low resistivity, sample polarization is masked by conducting effects and typical inconclusive P vs E ellipse-shaped cycles were obtained.

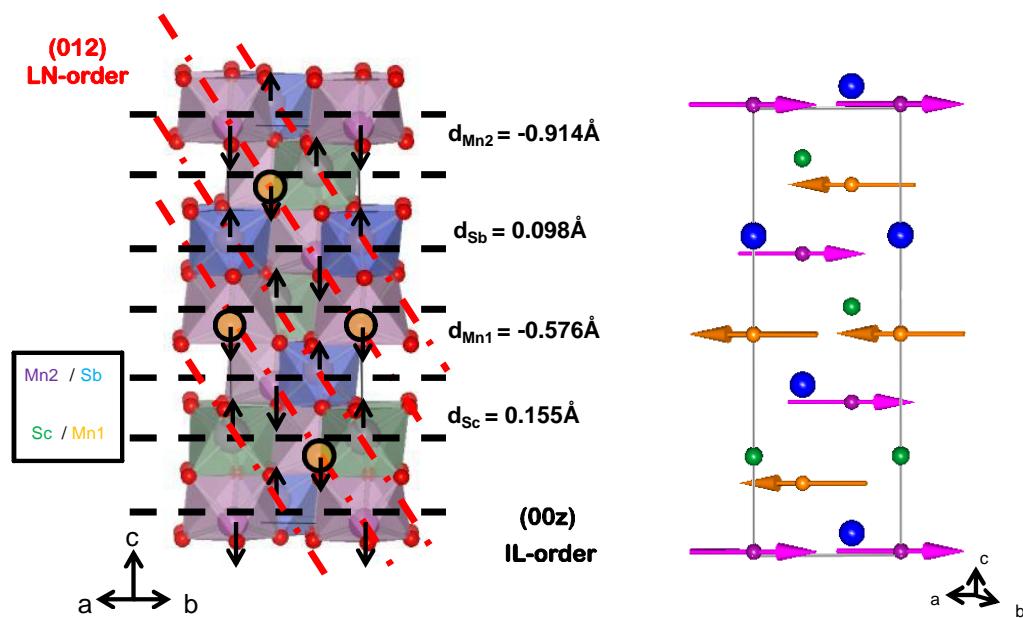


Figure 3. Unit cell of the nuclear (left) and magnetic (right) structures of the NTO polymorph of $\text{Mn}_2\text{ScSbO}_6$. In both, Sc is depicted in green, Sb in blue and the two different sites for Mn cations are identified with purple and orange spheres. $[\text{MO}_6]$ octahedral coordination can be observed in the left, where both Mn octahedra are purple to facilitate the visualization of LN-type order. (00z) and (012) layers showing the apparent IL and LN-type orders, respectively, are labeled as black and red dashed lines. The black arrows show the cationic displacements (d_M) along the c axis. Purple and orange arrows in the right part of the Figure indicate the modulus and direction of Mn^{2+} spins located in Mn1 and Mn2 sites respectively.

Table I. Crystallographic parameters, selected interatomic distances (Å) and angles (°) for NTO- $\text{Mn}_2\text{ScSbO}_6$ from the combined refinement of room temperature NPD and XRD data in the $R\bar{3}$ space group.^a

Atom	Site	x	y	z	c (Å) = 14.0603 (2)	Occ
Mn 1	3a	1/3	2/3	0.1619(8)		1
Mn 2/ Sc	3a	2/3	1/3	0.3423(8)	0.877(2) / 0.123(2)	
Sc/ Mn 2	3a	0	0	0.2224(8)	0.877(2) / 0.123(2)	
Sb	3a	1/3	2/3	0.3823(8)		1
O1	9b	0.641(1)	0.695(2)	0.2926(7)		1
O2	9b	0.998(2)	0.622(2)	0.4555(5)		1
$(\text{Mn1-O}_1)_x3$		2.42(1)	$(\text{Mn2-O}_1)_x3$	2.12(1)	$\Delta[\text{Mn1O}_6]$	5.5×10^{-3}
$(\text{Mn 1-O}_2)_x3$		2.09 (1)	$(\text{Mn2-O}_2)_x3$	2.31(1)	$\Delta[\text{SbO}_6]$	1.1×10^{-4}
$(\text{Sb-O}_1)_x3$		2.02(1)	$(\text{Sc-O}_1)_x3$	2.04(1)	$\Delta[\text{Mn2O}_6]$	1.7×10^{-3}
$(\text{Sb-O}_2)_x3$		1.98(1)	$(\text{Sc-O}_2)_x3$	2.18 (1)	$\Delta[\text{ScO}_6]$	1.1×10^{-4}
$\langle \text{Mn1-O1-Mn2} \rangle$		121.0 (4)		$\langle \text{Mn1-O2-Mn2} \rangle$		118.4 (3)
BVS(Mn1) ^b = 1.89			BVS (Sb) = 5.18	BVS (Mn2) = 2.01		BVS (Sc) = 2.93

^a Fitting residuals: $R_p = 3.04\%$, $R_{wp} = 3.86\%$, $R_B = 6.18\%$ and $R_F = 5.04\%$, ^b $V_i = \sum_j S_{ij} i = \exp(r_0 - r_{ij}/0.37)$. Values calculated using $r_{ij} = 1.79 \text{ \AA}$ for Mn^{2+} , 1.849 \AA for Sc^{3+} and 1.942 \AA for Sb^{5+} . Polyhedral distortions calculated from $\Delta = 1/n * \sum [(d_i - d_{av})/d_{av}]^2$.

- Magnetic behaviour and magnetic structure:

The magnetic susceptibility of $\text{NTO}_\text{Mn}_2\text{ScSbO}_6$, represented in Figure 4a with its inverse, follows a Curie-Weiss behaviour above 75 K with a calculated effective moment of $\mu_{\text{NTO}} = 6.1 \mu_\text{B}$ per Mn^{2+} and $\theta_{\text{NTO}} = -138 \text{ K}$. A ferro- or ferrimagnetic transition is observed at $T_c = 42 \text{ K}$. There is no significant divergence between ZFC and FC branches, and field dependent magnetization measurements (inset in Figure 4a and SF3 top) show that $\text{NTO}_\text{Mn}_2\text{ScSbO}_6$ is a very soft ferrimagnet with a saturated magnetization of $0.6 \mu_\text{B}$ / f.u. at 2 K.

From the structural point of view, Mn^{2+} cations are located in different octahedral sites within (00z) layers and are connected to each other through sharing corners. It allows cooperative AFM Mn – O – Mn superexchange interactions that are governed by $\langle \text{Mn1–O1–Mn2} \rangle = 121.0 (4)^\circ$ and $\langle \text{Mn1–O2–Mn2} \rangle = 118.4 (3)^\circ$ angles.

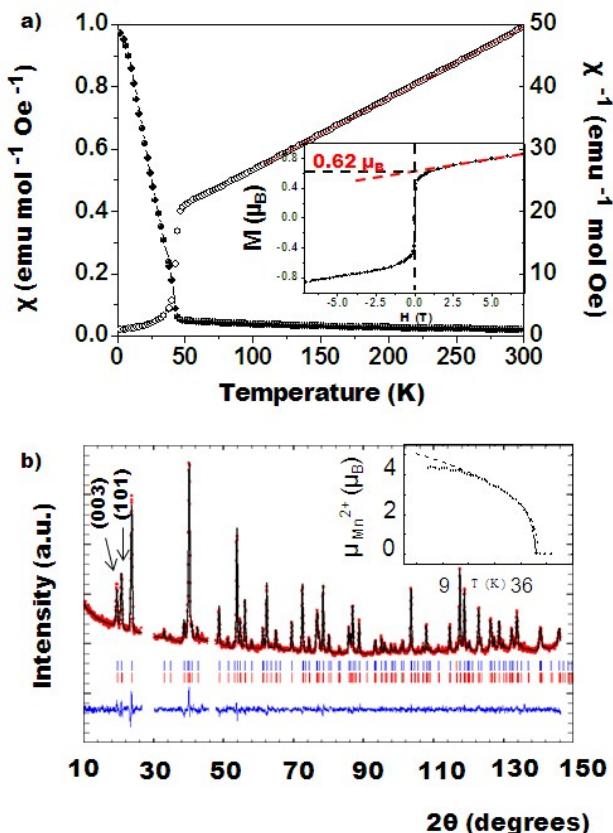


Figure 4. a) $\text{NTO}_\text{Mn}_2\text{ScSbO}_6$ magnetic susceptibility as a function of temperature under an applied magnetic field of 3 kOe (black circles). Reciprocal susceptibility (open circles) is indexed on the right axis and fitted (red line) to Curie-Weiss law. Inset in Fig. a) shows the magnetization loop measured at 2 K showing the saturated magnetization per formula unit. b) Rietveld refinement of the magnetic structure from the 4 K NPD pattern. The main magnetic peaks (003) and (101) are indexed. Inset shows the temperature dependence of the magnetic moment of Mn^{2+} with a fit (dashed line) to a critical law $\mu(T) = \mu(0) * [-(T/T_c)^\beta]$, as described in the text.

The 4 K NPD data collected for $\text{NTO}_\text{Mn}_2\text{ScSbO}_6$ at D2B instrument is shown in Figure 4b. The magnetic structure of this polymorph (Figure 3 right) was determined from the fit to these data, where $27^\circ - 30^\circ$ and $46^\circ - 48^\circ$ angular ranges are excluded due to the presence of peaks coming from the sample holder. Additional magnetic neutron diffraction peaks are observed below $T_c = 42 \text{ K}$, the most intense being (003) and (101), which can be indexed with the propagation vector $\mathbf{k} = [0\ 0\ 0]$. Fits to the magnetic peaks confirm a FM coupling of Mn1 spins within 00z layers, where spins are confined to the *ab* plane, but antiferromagnetically coupled to the Mn2 cations of the adjacent layers. The refined moment per Mn^{2+} cation is $4.62 (3) \mu_\text{B}$. The spin order and Mn site occupancies observed by NPD reveal the origin of the ferromagnetic behavior of $\text{NTO}_\text{Mn}_2\text{ScSbO}_6$. Antiparallel Mn1 and Mn2 spins are symmetry-inequivalent so a small uncompensated ferromagnetic moment is expected, but this is greatly enhanced by site-selective disorder as Mn1 sites are fully occupied by Mn^{2+} spins, but 12.3 % of Mn2 sites are substituted by non-magnetic Sc^{3+} . The predicted uncompensated moment ($12.3\% * 4.62 \mu_\text{B} = 0.57 \mu_\text{B}$) is in excellent agreement with the observed magnetization of $0.6 \mu_\text{B}$. Hence, the ferromagnetic component arises from an unusual site-selective substitution of non-magnetic Sc^{3+} at just one of the two Mn^{2+} sites. A similar ferrimagnetism due to selective disorder was recently observed in DPv-type $\text{La}_3\text{Ni}_2\text{SbO}_9$.²⁴ Magnetic diffraction from the ferromagnetic component in $\text{NTO}_\text{Mn}_2\text{ScSbO}_6$ is expected to be very weak and is not observed in the difference pattern between NPD data sets collected at 50 K and 3 K on the D1B instrument (SF4 lower panel).

The evolution of the magnetic moment below the Curie temperature (inset on Fig. 4b), was fitted to a critical law $\mu(T) = \mu(0) * [-(T/T_c)^\beta]$ in the $(T_c/2) < T < T_c$ temperature range between 21 K and 41 K. It led to the parameters $T_c = 42.0 \text{ K}$ and $\beta = 0.37$, consistent with 3D Heisenberg behaviour for which $\beta = 0.36$ is predicted.

Overall, $\text{NTO}_\text{Mn}_2\text{ScSbO}_6$ is notable as a potential multiferroic material, with ferroelectricity arising from the acentric cation order in the NTO-type arrangement, and ferrimagnetism from the uncompensated antiparallel order of Mn^{2+} spins enhanced by site-selective Mn/Sc disorder. This material seems to be a type I multiferroic as the two orders are decoupled. The magnetoelectric coupling between the electrical and magnetic polarizations may be small as they are orthogonal, being respectively parallel and perpendicular to the *c*-axis, although this could lead to an unusual switching mechanism as predicted for LiNbO_3 -type MnTiO_3 -II.⁶

B) DPv- $\text{Mn}_2\text{ScSbO}_6$

- Structural characterization:

As in other related Mn_2BSbO_6 compounds (B = Fe, V, Cr, Ga, Al)²⁵, high pressure synthesis was needed to stabilize the small Mn^{2+} cation in the highly coordinated *A* site of the perovskite structure.

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Figure 5a (top) shows the Rietveld refinement of NPD data of DPv_xMn₂ScSbO₆ collected at room temperature. It was fitted using the Mn₂BSbO₆ (B = Fe, Cr)^{12, 13} structure as starting model and crystallizes in the *P2₁/n* monoclinic space group with lattice parameters $a = 5.2909$ (3) Å, $b = 5.4698$ (3) Å, $c = 7.7349$ (5) Å and $\beta = 90.165$ (6) °. The resulting crystallographic parameters, interatomic distances and bond angles are summarized on Table II. Anti-site disorder was found between Sc and Mn, resulting in 9.1 % of the A-site occupied by Sc³⁺. The secondary phase included in the refinement of DPv_xMn₂ScSbO₆ is the NTO polymorph formed at lower pressures during the synthesis reaction. A 20.1% of this phase has been found to crystallize within this high pressure compound. The presence of such a high proportion of NTO_xMn₂ScSbO₆ is due to the high stability of NTO-type structure at high temperatures. The effect of this secondary phase in the magnetic behaviour of DPv_xMn₂ScSbO₆ is discussed below.

Figure 5b depicts the nuclear (and magnetic) structure of DPv_xMn₂ScSbO₆; Sb and Sc are six-fold coordinated and ordered in rock-salt configuration. Mn cations occupy the highly distorted cuboctahedral voids. The tilt angle, calculated as $\Phi = (180^\circ - \theta)/2$ from <B-O-B'> bond angles (see Table II) is $\Phi = 21.0$ (3) °. This value is indicative of the high degree of distortion attained in this polymorph. The polyhedral distortions (Δ in Table II), are also abnormally large ($\Delta[\text{ScO}_6] = 2.9 \times 10^{-4}$ and $\Delta[\text{SbO}_6] = 1.6 \times 10^{-5}$), close to those observed in other perovskites containing small-sized cations as Mn²⁺ and Sc³⁺ at the A site, as MnVO₃ or ScVO₃ with $\Phi = 18.02$ ° and 26 ° and $\Delta = 4.4 \times 10^{-4}$ and 4.0×10^{-4} respectively^{5, 26}. The calculated BVS values are close to the expected values for the nominal composition Mn²⁺₂Sc³⁺Sb⁵⁺O₆.

The microstructure of this double perovskite is clearly observed in the HRTEM image recorded along the [010] zone axis (see SF2c). The image and its corresponding FFT indicate the absence of extended defects and good agreement with the calculated image is found. EELS experiments performed on the Mn L-edge in several crystals of DPv_xMn₂ScSbO₆ revealed an average oxidation state of +2 for Mn, in correspondence with BVS calculations.

- Magnetic behaviour and magnetic structure:

The ZFC and FC (black and red circles, respectively) molar magnetic susceptibilities for DPv_xMn₂ScSbO₆ polymorph and the reciprocal susceptibility (open circles) as a function of temperature under an applied field of 3 kOe is depicted in Figure 5c. It follows Curie-Weiss behaviour with an additional 0.0579 emu⁻¹molOe temperature independent paramagnetic (TIP) contribution above 100 K. The Weiss temperature is $\theta_{\text{DPV}} = -94$ K and the effective paramagnetic moment $\mu_{\text{DPV}} = 5.5 \mu_B$ per Mn²⁺, is slightly lower than the expected value for $S = 5/2$ Mn²⁺ (5.92 μ_B). The magnetic susceptibility increases abruptly at ~ 42 K due to the presence of the NTO polymorph as a secondary phase. This obscures the antiferromagnetic transition at 22.3 K, determined below for this polymorph from NPD. The absence of magnetic cations neither in *B* nor in *B'* - sites yields the only possible magnetic interactions in this

compound to be those operating between nearest neighboring Mn²⁺ cations. The long Mn – Mn distance and the high coordination of A – site, favors the development of cooperative superexchange interactions through oxygen anions. The nature and strength of these interactions is defined by the Mn – O – Mn angles, which take the values of 104 (1) °, 113 (1) ° and 123 (1) °. According to Goodenough-Kanamori rules²⁷ these angles rule antiferromagnetic interactions among d⁵ cations, as observed in magnetization curves (see SF3 bottom). From the Rietveld refinement, it has been found that 9.1 % of A-sites are occupied by diamagnetic Sc³⁺ cations, resulting in a magnetic dilution effect on the overall Mn²⁺ sublattice.

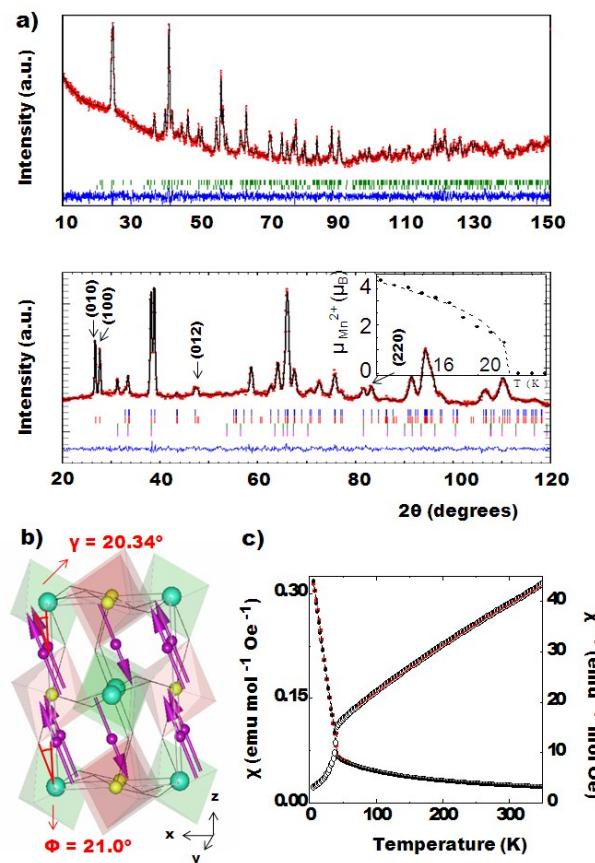


Figure 5. a) Rietveld refinements of room temperature (top) and 3 K (bottom) NPD patterns. 20.1 % of NTO polymorph is included as secondary phase. First and second rows of Bragg positions in the lower patterns are the nuclear and (indexed) magnetic phases of the perovskite polymorph and third and fourth rows are the nuclear and magnetic structures of NTO_xMn₂ScSbO₆ secondary phase. The inset in the lower panel shows the temperature dependence of the magnetic moment of Mn²⁺ fitted (dashed line) to the critical law described in the text. b) Nuclear and magnetic structures of DPv_xMn₂ScSbO₆. [ScO₆] octahedra are depicted in red and [SbO₆] in green; Mn²⁺ cations, are shown as purple spheres with arrows indicating their magnetic moments. c) Direct and reciprocal susceptibility (dark and empty circles respectively) as a function of temperature.

The magnetic structure of DPv-Mn₂ScSbO₆ was determined by NPD using data from the D1B instrument. Additional magnetic neutron diffraction peaks are observed below 22 K.

Figure 5a (bottom) shows the fit to the 3 K data. The magnetic reflections can be indexed with the $k = [0\ 0\ 0]$ propagation vector in the $P2_1/n$ space group. Irreducible representations and their basis vectors were obtained by using the program BASIREPS. Figure 5b shows the resulting magnetic structure. It can be described as an antiparallel orientation of Mn²⁺ spins

located in the *ac*-plane, with a total moment of 4.54 (1) μ_B at 3 K. The deviation of the spins with respect to the *c*-axis has been calculated to be $\gamma = 20.34^\circ$ (1), resulting in 1.58 (1) μ_B and 4.26 (1) μ_B components along the *a*- and *c*-axis respectively. The inset in Figure 5a shows the thermal evolution of the ordered magnetic moment, fitted to the critical law. The fitting results in $T_N = 22.3$ K and $\beta = 0.37$, where β agrees again with 3D Heisenberg antiferromagnetic behaviour.

Table II. Crystallographic parameters, selected interatomic distances (Å) and angles (°) for DPv-Mn₂ScSbO₆ from the room temperature NPD Rietveld refinement in the $P2_1/n$ space group.^a

$a = 5.2909$ (3) (Å)	$b = 5.4698$ (3) (Å)	$c = 7.7349$ (5) (Å)	$\beta = 90.165$ (6) (°)		
Atom	Site	x	y	z	Occ
Mn /Sc	4e	-0.009(3)	0.038(2)	0.749(4)	0.909(4) / 0.091(4)
Sc /Mn	2d	½	0	0	0.909(4) / 0.091(4)
Sb	2c	0	½	0	1
O1	4e	0.313(2)	0.321(2)	0.940(1)	1
O2	4e	0.327(2)	0.307(2)	0.570(1)	1
O3	4e	0.878(1)	0.427(1)	0.760(2)	1
(B-O ₁) \times 2	2.07(1)	(Sb-O ₁) \times 2	1.982(9)		
(B-O ₂) \times 2	2.10(1)	(Sb-O ₂) \times 2	1.99(1)	$\Delta[B\text{O}_6]$	2.9×10^{-4}
(B-O ₃) \times 2	2.15(1)	(Sb-O ₃) \times 2	2.00(1)	$\Delta[\text{SbO}_6]$	1.6×10^{-5}
$\langle A\text{-O}1\text{-A} \rangle$	113 (1)	$\langle A\text{-O}2\text{-A} \rangle$	104 (1)	$\langle A\text{-O}3\text{-A} \rangle$	123 (1)
$\langle B\text{-O}1\text{-B}' \rangle$	140.9 (3)	$\langle B\text{-O}2\text{-B}' \rangle$	137.1 (3)	$\langle B\text{-O}3\text{-B}' \rangle$	136.8 (3)
BVS(Mn) ^b	1.7	BVS (Sc)	2.9	BVS (Sb)	5.3

^a Fitting residuals: $R_p = 2.00\%$, $R_{wp} = 2.51\%$, $R_B = 6.04\%$ and $R_F = 4.36\%$. ^b $V_i = \sum_j S_{ij} = \exp(r_0 - r_{ij}/0.37)$. Values calculated using $r_{ij} = 1.79$ Å for Mn²⁺, 1.849 Å for Sc³⁺ and 1.942 Å for Sb⁵⁺. Polyhedral distortions calculated from $\Delta = 1/n * \sum[(d_i - d_{av})/d_{av}]^2$

Conclusions

Our results demonstrate that two new phases of Mn₂ScSbO₆ are accessible by high pressure - high temperature synthesis and their structural and microstructural details and magnetic properties have been investigated.

Although cations are completely randomly located within the room pressure polymorph, frustrating any long range magnetic order, the synthesis of this oxide under high pressure conditions induces different cationic arrangements leading to interesting properties. The NTO-type moderate pressure modification crystallizes in the rhombohedral *R*3 polar space group, which allows a predicted room temperature polarization of 28.3 $\mu\text{C}/\text{cm}^2$. It has ferrimagnetic order below 42 K, with the spins lying in the *ab* plane. A ferromagnetic component of 0.6 μ_B has been determined to arise from an unusual site-selective Mn/Sc disorder. NTO-Mn₂ScSbO₆ is thus a potential multiferroic material. The high pressure phase has a double perovskite structure crystallizing in the $P2_1/n$ space group, which exhibits an antiferromagnetic order below 22.3 K. Its magnetic structure has antiparallel Mn²⁺ spins in the *ac* plane.

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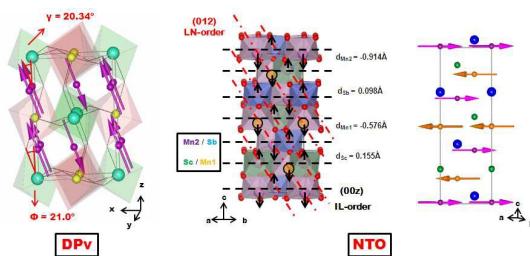
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Two new $\text{Mn}_2\text{ScSbO}_6$ polymorphs are presented: an antiferromagnetic double perovskite (DPv) and a multiferroic Ni_3TeO_6 -type (NTO) induced by site-selective disorder.